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THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

THE recent action of Mr. Jno. J. FRANCIS, barrister-at-law, in issuing the circular letter to the solicitors practising in this colony in which he expressed his intention of accepting no retainers and transacting no description of business after the first of the present month, whether in or out of Court, except for cash, is a departure from the traditions of the profession as startling as it is unique. During his highly successful career in Hongkong as attorney, counsel, and even on the bench as puisne judge, Mr. FRANCIS has on many occasions developed a praiseworthy spirit of manly independence in the cause of practical reform; and the supreme indifference and contempt he has at times exhibited for the ridiculous and thread-bare antiquities, known as, or rather misnamed legal formalities, which in many instances bring so-called courts of justice to the level of a Punch and Judy show, prove that we have at least one intelligent lawyer who is not wedded to obsolete practices and childish mummeries. But even for a man of the learned barrister's well known common-sense, liberal ideas, progressive tendencies, strength of will and determination—and shall we say obstinacy? there is a boldness, an audacity in his recent crusade against a custom which on his authority we are quite prepared to believe has frequently proved an intolerable nuisance, the judiciousness of which, may perhaps under all circumstances be fairly questioned. Mr. FRANCIS's summary action has certainly caused profound astonishment and led to a considerable amount of acrimonious discussion in the legal circles of the colony.

However, as we can safely allow the legal gentlemen to settle their differences amongst themselves, the most interesting question, so far as the public is concerned, is—in what manner will the new rule introduced by Mr. FRANCIS tend to decrease the expenses attending litigation? The circular letter containing the manifesto alluded to runs as follows:—

Gentlemen.—The present system, or, no-system, of adjusting and settling fees of Counsel is so irregular and inconvenient, so wide a departure from the theory of the thing and tends so seriously to diminish business by largely increasing the necessary expenses of litigation, that I have, after long and anxious consideration, decided to revert, in my own practice, to a cash system.

May I beg of you therefore to take notice, that from August next, I shall accept no retainers and transact no business, whether in or out of Court, except for cash.

I have conferred with the Registrar and ascertained from him what are the fees allowed on taxation in ordinary cases, and I shall be content as a general rule to accept fees in accordance with this scale.

I trust that this determination of mine will not cause you any inconvenience. Of one thing I am sure, and that is, that any temporary inconvenience you may be put to in the first instance will be more than compensated for in the long run by increased business and greater ease and simplicity in the transaction of it.

It will be observed that, although Mr. FRANCIS makes what seems a rather vague allusion to a system or no-system of adjusting and settling fees, which, he says, tends seriously to diminish business by largely increasing the necessary expenses

of litigation, there is actually no visible advantage, no *quid pro quo* offered to clients for being called upon in all cases to pay the lawyers' fees in advance. As a matter of fact no reduction of fees or decrease of the expenses attending litigation appears to be contemplated. The learned barrister has conferred with the Registrar, and as a general rule he will be content to accept fees in accordance with the scale based on what is allowed on taxation in ordinary cases. That, as a matter of fact, is what the public have hitherto paid, as a general rule, for legal assistance. So far as we can see, the only manner in which litigants will be affected by this startling innovation is that in all cases where the services of Mr. FRANCIS are desired, the fees must be paid in advance; and so far as our personal experience in Hongkong goes this has always been the invariable rule. Still it has apparently not been the rule in all cases, and as we presume that learned barristers have had occasionally some trouble to obtain their fees, and perhaps have had even to go without either retainer or refresher at times, there can be no denying that these serious inconveniences form a sufficient *raison d'être* to justify the resolution put into force by Mr. Jno. J. FRANCIS. Only the notion that the public are to receive any advantages from a rule which has so clearly been devised and put into operation for the sole benefit of that worthy counsel and his *confères*, should never have been advanced.

So far as the custom amongst barristers in regard to their fees is concerned it is undoubtedly that Mr. FRANCIS has adopted a course probably hitherto unknown in the history of the English bar. We mean only so far as his insisting on conducting in future the whole of his professional business on a cash system. It has always been the general custom in England when a solicitor handed the barrister his brief, or other instructions, by means of which his professional services are retained, to either pay the fee, or endorse the amount to be paid on the brief, which to our unsophisticated mind appears practically one and the same thing. This is still, we believe, the practice at the English bar; but we happen to know that in Scotland the prepayment of an advocate's fee is the rigid etiquette of the profession, and to a great extent the Scottish practice has been adopted in Ireland. In the face of Mr. FRANCIS's statement as to what fees he is prepared to accept on the cash system, it may be interesting to note that the law, or custom, has laid it down that a barrister's fee is not a matter of express contract or stipulation, recoverable at law like an attorney's bill of costs, but is regarded as a mere honorary reward—*quidam honorarium* as it is technically termed in the law books. There are, therefore, no means of enforcing payment, which leaves the barrister in the not altogether satisfactory position of having nothing to rely on but the honor and good faith of those who employ him. The only exception to this is where it can be proved that the client has actually paid the fee to the solicitor, when, in certain special cases, counsel may maintain an action for the amount.

There may possibly be a great deal more in the letter circulated by Mr. FRANCIS than a cursory perusal of its four paragraphs has enabled us to discover; however, as we have already indicated, the question is one which really concerns the legal profession far more than it does the community at large. What the public require is the introduction of a local ordinance to regulate the fees of counsel, attorneys, &c. In one of the old ordinances, either 14 of 1856 or 7 of 1862, a table of fees is published, but the ordinance has either been repealed or set aside in some other way, as the question of fees is left entirely to the discretion of the lawyer who draws up the bill of costs, subject to taxation and revision by the Registrar, who in turn is under the direction of the judges. This must be acknowledged is a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs, and if Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS could only manage to spare time to draw out a carefully considered scale of fees, not only for counsel and attorneys but for all court and other charges incidental to litigation, embody the same in an ordinance, and with the assistance of the Attorney General pass it through the Legislative Council, he would establish a substantial claim to the gratitude of a heavily taxed community.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, August 2nd.
THE TENANTS COMPENSATION BILL.
The House of Commons has finally passed the Tenants' Compensation Bill.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A DEMAND for a revision of the Constitution of France has been made by a gathering of 1,800 Socialists in Paris.

In view of the immense number manufactured, the wonder is what becomes of all the pins, doctors and lawyers.

"CARRIAGES and other conveyances, including a first-class horse," are among the attractions offered at a Scotch hotel.

As a proof that "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," observe how friendly strangers become at a dog fight.

THE American doctors have got hold of a man whose heart is on the right side. They are now searching his feet for his brains.

A TELEGRAM from Chicago to the London newspapers, dated July 12th, estimates the American wheat crop at 425 million bushels.

THE Standard of the 13th ultimo, publishes a paragraph stating that the Ameer of Afghanistan is to receive a subsidy of twelve lakhs.

A BRIGHT youngster of five years, being told that his new stepmother—his second one—would be a good mother to him, replied with a satisfied air, "My father always gets good mothers for me!"

In the House of Lords on the 12th ulto. Lord Granville in reply to a question said it was inexpedient to make any statement whether reinforcements have been ordered to Madagascar, because there was little doubt that France will make reparation for the outrages committed.

At a largely attended meeting of shipowners held in London on July 12th, resolutions were adopted condemning the agreement made by the Government with M. de Lesseps for the construction of a second Suez Canal, because of its one-sided character. The resolutions state that the English position is unimproved, and the representation of England on the Board is inadequate. Reduction of tolls is also regarded as remote.

We read that Captain Tucker, who has planted between 30,000 and 40,000 cocoanuts on his station, Goodie Island, five miles from Thursday Island. Most of them are growing freely. In a few years the island will afford one of the prettiest sights in Queensland. As soon as the palms are in full bearing, the net income from this plantation should be about £600 per annum. Every month 200 to 500 nuts are planted, and the owner intends to put into every available spot on the island.

THE Rev. Dr. Dickinson, in an address before the Baptist ministers of New York upon the outlook in the South, illustrated his view with a story of an old Southern Baptist elder who managed to bring into every sermon he preached the sentiment that all things work together for good. In Sherman's march to the sea the elder's house was burned, and his cow and pigs were set adrift. The old man was found sorrowfully sitting under an apple tree. He was deaf, and his questioner shouted: "What do you think now of your theory that all things work together for good to those who trust in the Lord?" The elder shook his head and said: "I think the Lord is carrying this thing a little too fast."

THE Nihilists have issued a new manifesto, occupying twelve small octavo pages, which, while it admits the discouragement they have sustained by the loss of their best leaders, and their distress for want of means, expresses the determination of the revolutionists to carry on the fight for "land and liberty." The condition of the people of Russia is asserted to be going from bad to worse; and it is stated that there is a widespread feeling of "discontent" with the do-nothing policy which has hitherto distinguished the reign of Alexander III, above those of any of his predecessors. The life of the Emperor is not directly threatened; but it is distinctly stated that the assassination of his father was due to his obstinate inattention to the legitimate wants and wishes of his people. The document ends with a reference to the war with Germany which the Government is drifting towards, to the sure defeat and disgrace of Russia. The last words of the manifesto are:—"The party will continue to pursue arbitrary power into its last hiding-places, and your part, fellow-citizens, is to furnish the necessary sinews of war; so let us be allies!"

BOARDING-HOUSE Christianity, says the Sydney Bulletin, is the newest phase of religious revival. An advertisement appeared in a contemporary, the other day, to the effect that "a Christian gentleman requiring nice home, where he may share society of other Christian gentlemen, may," &c. This is nice; but it doesn't delude us. Once when we were still among the elect we replied to such an advertisement. The recollection of what we experienced in that holy habitation will never leave us while the spark of life lingers in our tottering frame. There were four other Christian gentlemen there beside ourselves, and each of them was afflicted with a most heathen hunger. The breakfast sausage used to be introduced with a blessing; and well they needed it, for they looked as if somebody had previously turned them blue with curses. We used to get an average of about one each, with a scramble for the odd one—in which to do the other Christian gentlemen justice, they generally got the best off. Every other meal was similar in its scarcity. But nobody ever complained except once, when one of the boarders rebelled at a mutton bone which he said he had seen on the table for a fortnight. The landlady replied that such a thing had never been said of her house before; lots of people had stayed in her house and always went away reluctantly. Which very probably they did; nobody ever leaves cheerfully in a coffin. Then she went into hysterics. And then the cook, carried away by her feelings, got drunk out of sympathy, and we got nothing to eat for the rest of the day. Soon after, two of the Christian gentlemen left, and soon after they left, we discovered, that they went away with our best overcoat, a pair of patent leather boots, a hat-box, and all the handkerchiefs our pious landlady had not cleared out in her previous raids. Next time we go to a boarding-house, we shall make sure beforehand that it is kept by a pagan or an infidel. Advertising boarding-house Christianity is very good. So is cookery. But the two don't seem to mix well.

FROM the German: Rich uncle to his physician: "So you think there is hope for me?" "Not only that, but I assure you that you are saved." "Very well, I wish you would inform my nephew, but break the news gently to him."

PROFESSOR Liebig states that 1460 quarts of the best Bavarian beer contain exactly the nutrient of a 2½ lb. loaf of bread. Very well. But the Professor doesn't seem to know that 2½ quarts of beer contain more than 1460 lbs. of bread.

A HARLEM young man who took his affianced to hear the divine singer, Nilsson, warble her sweetest songs, asked the young lady how she liked the singer's repertoire. "Very well indeed; I think it fits her beautifully," was the surprising reply.

A YOUNG Chicago lawyer has been cowed for kissing a female book agent. He got off a deal easier than if he had subscribed for her book "in seventy-two parts, price 50 cents a number," and had delivered to him four parts a month for three years.

A CORRESPONDENT in the north sends us a few interesting particulars of a visit he recently paid to the celebrated Taku forts, and other places in the vicinity. He says that at the mouth of the Paotang River, where the water is very shallow, a large mud fort, with an outlying work on each side, has been constructed on either bank of the stream, at the exact spot where the British troops landed in 1860 for the second expedition against the Taku forts, when the Chinese were taken in reverse and the object of the expedition accomplished. The mud forts alluded to above were not in existence then. The party with whom our correspondent was associated received every courtesy at the hands of the mandarin in charge, and after partaking of his lavish hospitality were shown over the forts.

The fort on the southern side contains four 15 centimetre Krupp guns mounted *en barbette*, six *Vassouts*—about forty pounders—and a lot of old muzzle loading smooth bores. The northern fort although rather differently constructed as regards shape, is of course of the same material as the other. Here there are five 15 centimetre Krupp guns, three smaller ones by the same maker and some smooth bore muzzle loaders. In neither of these forts are there any arrangements for flanking fire—a general failing in Chinese fortifications constructed by native talent—so that an enemy being once in the ditch can remain there comfortably until a favorable opportunity offers of improving their position. These forts are about 12 miles overland to Taku, and our correspondent, who has seen a considerable amount of military service in various parts of the world, is of opinion that it would be almost impossible to effect a landing there now, as was done in 1860, especially if a few torpedoes were placed in the channel. At Taku the Chinese have a large supply of torpedoes under the charge of an American. With reference to Taku our correspondent says that on the occasion of a previous visit he was only permitted to see a part of the fortifications. Now they have three 27 centimetre Krupp guns—that is about 11 inch 25 ton guns—and 30 smaller Krupps besides a lot of smooth bores.

SAYS the Sydney Bulletin:—"Mr. A. G. Taylor, M.P., for Mudgee, would seem to have exposed a nice little 'happy family' arrangement. There has been a vacant captaincy in the Permanent Artillery Force for several months. Six lieutenants are candidates for the position. A severe test examination was held by four of the chief military officers, the percentage of marks required for a 'pass' being two-thirds instead of half as heretofore. Two of the candidates were plucked. The appointment rested with the Governor; and, in due course, the names of the successful candidates were submitted to him. He raised, according to the M.P., all sorts of frivolous objections against them, and was about to appoint one of the unsuccessful men, when the then Colonial Secretary threatened to resign. 'Now that we have a new Government, the Governor,' alleges Mr. Taylor, 'is trying the same dodge'—a remark which the Speaker held to be disrespectful to the representative of the Sovereign. The reason assigned for the Governor's desire to subvert merit is that he promised the first vacancy to an aide-de-camp who acted for him without pay. The most amusing part of the business has not yet been stated. Failing to gain his will by any other pretext, the Governor, so says Adolphus, is anxious to upset the examination on the ground 'that it was not severe enough.' Yet his *prételle* failed to pass it. Meanwhile this officer, whoever he may be—Mr. Taylor refused to mention names—is being 'coached' vigorously, so that if another examination be held he may stand a chance of being able to pass it. Mr. Stuart, the Premier, says that the matter is under his consideration, and meanwhile it would not be advisable to produce the papers. The documents will be looked forward to with some interest." From the above it would seem that Lord Augustus Loftus, Governor of New South Wales, considers it an important part of his duty to provide places for his outside friends, even although that has to be done at a sacrifice of honest principle, to the detriment of the public service and by indicating a gross injustice on deserving men. However, there is some satisfaction in knowing that his little "job" is not likely to be much of a success now that "the Giraffe" (the member for Mudgee) is warning things up for him. Lord Loftus has had a gay old time of it in Government House, Sydney, for some years past, nursing his Cochon-China fowls and making comfortable sinucures at the public cost for poor relations, obsequious friends and complacent toadies, but it seems that; however long-suffering the "easy going" Cornstalks may have been, they are at last getting tired of his sickening jobbery, and have resolved to bring His Excellency up with a round turn. Colonial Governors are the servants of the Queen and country, and it is their duty, for which *en parlant*, they are exceedingly well paid, above all things to study the best interests of the colony over which they have been sent to rule.

THE Clerk of Councils has received the commands of His Excellency the Governor to summon a meeting of the Legislative Council for Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 2.30 p.m.

Vanity Fair hears an amusing story about the breeder and part owner of a racehorse:—"Some years ago Captain A— was in possession of a racehorse which carried off nearly all the 'hunt races' in the North of England. A well-known Yorkshire trainer owned another horse of the same kind, but the pair never met until they happened to be entered in a race at Catterick Bridge. The encounter was anticipated with much interest, and the betting between the pair was very close. Both owners, however, being of a practical turn, had resolved to make a certainty of winning—by losing. Needless to say that they had not confided this to each other, and when they went to the post their respective partisans seemed to be busy backing them. Captain A—, who rode his own horse, had, as he conceived, managed the thing very cleverly; for when the starter dropped the flag, his horse unaccountably swung round, and bolted in the opposite direction. Captain A—, with great difficulty, got him back, and sent him in hot pursuit of the other, the jockey of which had of course gone on at his best pace. Captain A— did his best to overtake him, but he could not do so, and was beaten several lengths. But when the jockey of the other horse weighed in, it was found that he was several pounds short of weight. So his horse was disqualified, and the race was awarded to Captain A—, who had to accept with as good grace as possible the congratulations of the public upon his unlooked for good fortune, and to leave for France a ruined man."

MONSIEUR TRICOU, the new French Ambassador to China, bears the reputation in diplomatic circles in Europe of being quite a startling contrast to "the mirror of politeness and courtly breeding" so frequently represented by his accomplished countrymen. From all we can gather of his recent negotiations in Shanghai with Li Hung-chang, M. Tricou appears to have stubbornly upheld his character for overbearing rudeness. The French Ambassador presumed so far on his position, and on the assumed inability of China to resist the demands of France, that he attempted to treat the Viceroy of Chihli and Grand Secretary of the Chinese Empire as if he had been a common coolie; but he met more than his match in the astute Chinese statesman. Li tolerated the Frenchman's insolence to the fullest possible extent, and then calmly ignoring what had been laid down as the representations of the French Government, contemptuously referred M. Tricou to the Tsungli Yamen. On his way through to Tientsin, Li visited a distinguished British officer to whom he imparted the information that "there was not the beginning of a beginning of an arrangement with France." His Excellency further expressed the flattering opinion that "M. Tricou was an ill-mannered beast." "Talk about a Minister," remarked the great Viceroy, "this man has not even the manners of a vic-consular interpreter." This was certainly rather rough on the official representative of the reputed politest nation on the face of the globe—especially from a Chinaman, a supposed semi-barbarian.

No, Banian, you are quite wrong as usual, and only expose your pretentious ignorance when you write in this morning's *Daily Press*:—"If any successful stock-jobber is looking out for a steam yacht, he will soon have the opportunity of securing the *Fams*, which I understand is to be replaced by a powerful screw tug now on the stocks. If I remember rightly the *Fams* was purchased from Shanghai for \$70,000 in 1865." There is not the slightest intention, so far as we can learn, on the part of the Dock Company to dispose of the *Fams*; in fact, we happen to know that new boilers for the serviceable old craft are lying in readiness at one of the Company's establishments to be fitted in as soon as a favorable opportunity occurs. A small screw steamer is in course of construction at Kowloon Docks, which will probably be ready for sea in another three months, and it is no doubt intended that this vessel will temporarily take the place of the *Fams* until the latter gets her new boilers and undergoes a general overhaul and repair; and it found suitable will probably succeed the *Plat* *Fish* as an auxiliary to the *Fams*, to be employed principally in towing the smaller class of ships. A tug boat of the description and dimensions of the *Fams* is indispensable to the Dock Company, so that if they disposed of the old craft they would be compelled to build or get out from home a similar vessel to take her place. Unless our recollection is greatly at fault the *Fams* cost the Dock Company \$80,000, an exceedingly high price it must be admitted; but then the boat was specially required at the time and moreover, a similar vessel could not be handed over in Hongkong for less than £12,000—at a low estimate. When the *Fams* receives her new boilers and has a few of the plates in the upper portion of her frame renewed or strengthened, she will be in every respect a far better ship than when she first passed into the hands of her present owners. With greater boiler power than she ever previously possessed the old boat will be able to travel from ten to twelve knots without difficulty, should any occasion arise for such a display of speed; and with this increased power will be able to tow the largest vessels that come to this port with the greatest facility. Banian! in his asperity is evidently under the impression that the old side-wheeler was built in Shanghai, whereas the *Fams* was constructed in the North of England, at Middlesbrough. Mistake not, where she ran as a coasting passenger boat for a considerable time, and afterwards sailed on to China round the Cape, with her paddle wheels and machinery, as a portion of her cargo, a finer sea-boat than this (Hongkong) side-wheeler never rode out a gale of wind. Banian, you are left, as usual in the mind and your friend, the successful stock-jobber, will have to look somewhere else for his steam yacht.

A WTR being asked, on the failure of a bank, "Were you not upset?" replied, "No; I only lost my balance."

SALVINI says that "Tradition and imitation are the two cankers now slowly consuming the limbs of the English and American stage." We wonder what has raised the great tragedian's wool with regard to the ballet!

It is asserted that 5,000 young men and women break down every year through the excessive strain imposed on them in London shops, where, it is said, the average hours of labor of two-thirds of the shop assistants are from twelve to fifteen hours daily.

"If you would be truly happy, my dear," said one New York lady to another, "you will have neither eyes nor ears when your husband comes home late from the club." "Yes, I know," answered the other wearily; "but what am I to do with my nose?"

It is said that the Marquis of Lorne, at a railway-station in Canada, mentioned the fact that some of his ancestors put their feet under Arthur's Round Table; whereupon a backwoodsman exclaimed, "Wal, if my sin sisters had been there, they'd 'a' put their feet atop of it, you bet!"

"Yes," said the Chicago damsel, "my health is none of the best; fact is, as I tell my friends, 'I've got one foot in the grave already.' " "So?" replied her friend; then casting his eye toward the lady's pedestals, he said, "Well, there's one comfort. You'll never get the other in—unless it's bigger than the common grave, you know."

MATTERS certainly look gloomy for Hongkong. The strength of the French squadron has been augmented by the arrival of the *Triomphante*; our only available war ship the *Sappho* has been ordered north; and our last hope, Hill, late of the *Cochet*, who had an unsuccessful wrestling match with the authorities on board the *Victor Emmanuel* last Wednesday, has gone home in the *Deucalion*. The volunteers are, however, still available for active service.

NGAN ALUK, a boatwoman, was brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning charged with being in possession of 15 tals of prepared opium without having a license. His Worship fined the woman in the sum of \$10 and ordered the opium to be forfeited. Ngan said that if she paid the fine she wanted the drug back, whereupon Mr. Wodehouse politely told her that she would have to petition the Government on the matter. The old woman left the precincts of the Court room with her eye fixed grimly on the dispenser of justice, while she muttered blessings which flew freely from her chery lips.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "Neighbour," sends us a long and generally incoherent communication, which we understand to be a complaint against the nuisance and annoyance caused by a blacksmith's shop, situated somewhere in the vicinity of the French Convent in Queen's Road East. It appears that there are numbers of houses in the district tenanted by Europeans, and the continual noise and bustle associated with the working of this blacksmith's establishment constitute the nuisance complained of. Our correspondent is very anxious to impress upon the Surveyor-General the desirability of all such workshops being removed to the eastern portions of the town, away from the dwelling houses in these thickly populated localities, and says that the adoption of such a course would not only remove what is a serious discomfort to many residents, but would improve the appearance of what is one of our principal thoroughfares and tend to preserve the public health. If a lawful grievance actually does exist we have no doubt that Mr. Price will give the matter his best attention.

THE circus, says the Washington Republican, is a legacy from a dead and gone race to the children of modern civilization. Along with the Roman legion, the round arch, and the genius for organization it descended from the Etrurians to the Romans, and from them has come to the rest of the world. Its inventors have long since departed, their very language is a problem more inscrutable than the sphinx, their battle-line has given way before the power but not higher genius of the Arabs; their faces live only in their canvas; the very proof of their existence can be found only in their church yards; nothing but their circus remains. Dust is their splendid cities, their beautiful fane, magnificent palaces; a phantasm and a shadow too vain and spectral to be questioned as their power and their civilization. Even the earth refuses to give up their remains to tell their story—only from the tomb and the charnel house can you learn that Erculus existed, that he triumphed over Teuton and Celt and Slav in her circus, as of old she ruled over Latium and Hellas and Egypt in her legion, her law, and her art. It is not strange that the mysterious realm which swayed forgotten races by the spells of its genius no less than by the force of its power should still dominate the fancy and enthral the will of modern nations by her amusements.

MAILS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Ozama*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on Thursday, the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on the 8th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Glenora* left Saigon on the 2nd instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The steamer *General* left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is due to arrive here on about the 10th.

The steamer *W. S. Co's* steamer *Tanahm* left Sydney on the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive here on about the 10th instant.

The steamer *Power's* steamer *Benavita* left this port on the 1st instant, and is expected to arrive here on about the 10th.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 473.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LUMINOUS PAINT

FOR
LIFE BUOYS.
MOORING BUOYS.
BEACONS.
PIER HEADS.
CLOCK DIALS.
LANTERNS for Magazines,
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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have been
appointed Agents for the Sale of the
"PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT" in Hong-
kong, South China and Formosa.

They have now a large supply of the most
requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark
room, in which the illuminating power of this
Paint is shown.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$79,838.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YUOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.50

TOTAL CAPITAL and
Accumulations, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.50

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman,
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company are
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES,
allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per
cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1883. [560]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [490]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has
donor to inform the community that he has
moved to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing, and other Branches.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

MONDAY, the 6th August.

FOR
ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THE CELEBRATED LOFTUS TROUPE

now en route from Singapore in

S.S. "GLENOGLE" will perform

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S

famous comic opera

"PATIENCE."

With a strong cast.

Further Particulars will be duly announced.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1883. [603]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN, to Sell by
Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 27th August, 1883, at NOON, at his Sales
Rooms, Queen's Road.

THE WRECK OF THE LATE

STEAMSHIP "CARISBROOKE"

as the now lies off the Cosmopolitan Dock.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the

hammer and the Vessel to be at the Purchaser's

risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883. [613]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM

STRAND.

TO BE SOLD BY Public Auction, by Mr.

J. M. GUEDES, on

THURSDAY,

the 16th day of August, 1883, at 3 P.M.,

on the Premises.

By Order of the MORTGAGEES.

Registered in the Land Office as Section A

of Remaining Portion of MARINE LOT

No. 83, measuring on the North and South

29 feet, on the East 48 feet, and on the

West side 43 feet, and Portion No. 1 of

Sub-section of Section E of Marine Lot 83,

measuring North and South 29 feet and

East and West 52 feet. Held for 999 years

from 18th November, 1854. Together with

the well Built and Substantial HOUSES

known as Nos. 50 and 52, Bonham Strand

West.

and Lot.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND

Registered in the Land Office as Section C

of MARINE LOT 175, measuring on the

North on Bonham Strand 144 feet, and on

the South 15 feet, on the East 111 feet, and on

the West 110 feet. Held for 999 years from

27th October, 1866.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [615]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

FRIDAY,

the 17th day of August, 1883, at THREE P.M.,

on the Premises.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THREE VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 27, 29,

and 31, Aberdeen Street, erected and being

upon GROUND Registered in the Land

Office as Section C of INLAND LOT

No. 60, measuring on the North and South

40 feet, East and West 45 feet and 40 feet,

containing in the whole 160 square feet

more or less. Yearly Crown Rent \$14.76.

And,

SIXTEEN VALUABLE HOUSES Nos. 1 to

16, in Mee Lee Lane, Victoria, erected on

GROUND Registered in the Land Office as

Section A of Inland Lot No. 60, measuring

on the North-East 44 feet and 32 feet

inches, North-West 98 feet 3 inches, con-

taining in the whole 7,626 square feet more

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.
WE ARE SHOWING EX "GLENARN."

VERY FINE INDIA LONG CLOTHS.

NORMAN STRIPE DRESS MATERIALS.

White ALL OVER TUCKINGS—a New White Dress Material.

COLOURED CHECKED ZEPHYRS for washing dresses.

POMPADOUR SILKS, cashmeres and delaines for summer dressing gowns.

A Fresh Assortment of Best Silk and Wool FLANNELS.

French Embroidered Pongee Silk TRIMMINGS.

An entirely New Stock of Ladies' PARASOLS.

Ladies' Plain and Fancy COLLARS.

Children's White Silk and Spun Silk SOCKS in all sizes.

Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES in all the latest styles.

A Fresh Delivery of Atkinson's SCENTS. A few Specialties in BOOKS.

SEWING MACHINES in all the Leading makes, &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [249]

KELLY & WALSH'S

LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.

FORTY CENTS EACH. FORTY CENTS EACH.

Michod's Guide to Athletic Training.

Plutarch's Lives for every day Readers.

The Heart and its Functions.

De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium

Eater.

Reason why we believe the Bible.

Handy Clinical Dictionary.

Familiar English Quotations.

Familiar Latin Quotations.

Familiar French Quotations.

The Secretary's Assistant and Correspondent's

Guide.

Moore's Lalla Rookh.

Handy Book of Synonyms.

Tourist's French Pronouncing Hand Book.

The New Testament and the Revised Version.

Elizabeth; or the Exiles of Siberia.

Bible Truths with Shakespearean Parallels.

Common Mind Trainers.

The Habitation in Relation to Health.

Enquire Within—upon Everything—New Edition

Every Man his own Lawyer—completely revised

Live and Learn, a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking

A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with

Index to more than 15,000 words.

The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion

The Sight and how to preserve it; by Angel

Etiquette of Good Society

France, China and Tonquin.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.

Across Chryse, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South

China Border Lands from Canton to Mandalay by Archibald R. Colquhoun,

Illustrations, 2 vols.

Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam, Vietnam du XVII au XIXe

Siecle, d'après des documents Chinois par G. Devéria. Ouvrage accom-

pagné d'une Carte.

La Conquête du Ton-Kin par vingt-sept Français Sous le Commandement du

Jean Dupuis.

La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan par Emile Rocher, 2 vols.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560]

W. B. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

VERY ELEGANT PLUSH PHOTOGRAPH SCREENS TO HOLD 4, 8, AND 12

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTO ALBUMS in Great Variety.

CARD CASES, PURSES, LETTER CASES,

POCKET BOOKS in Russia and other Leathers.

POCKET AND SPORTSMAN'S KNIVES.

BEATTY'S BEETHOVEN ORGANS,

20 STOPS, VERY EFFECTIVE VARIETY AND VERY CHEAP.

A very fine collection of PHOTOGRAPHS OF FASHIONABLE BEAUTIES from the very large

Boudoir Set to the Ordinary Cabinet Size.

ALSO,

LARGE PLUSH PHOTO FRAMES TO SUIT.

DITSON'S MUSIC BOOKS.

GEMS OF DANCE.

WALDTEUFEL.

GEMS OF STRAUSS.

AND ALL OTHERS IN THE SERIES.

ENGLISH SONG.

NEW FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY.

NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1883. [703]

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,

CONFRISING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.

" Cotton Trimming Lace.

" Silk Handkerchief Border.

" Silk Circular and Square Doyleys.

" and Black Silk Fiddle.

" Silk Parasol Cover.

" Cotton Parasol Cover.

" Silk Veil and Scarf.

" Silk Collar and Cuffs.

" Silk Collar Breast Pendant.

" Silk Collar Breast Pointed.

" Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.

" and Black Silk Necktie.

" Silk Mitts.

Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.

" Earrings to match the above.

" Fancy Pendant.

" Plain Chain Necklet.

" Fancy Locket.

" Fancy Bracelet.

" Brooch (Love Knot).

" (Marguerite).

" (Slipper).

" (Shell).

" (Circular).

" (Lily).

" Earrings to match the above.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE

CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

FRESH MALTESE CIGARETTES from \$0.70 to \$2.50 per 100.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1883. [28]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Cahalleros,

Vegueros, Regallas, Londres, Nuevo Ha-

banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO

of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS

from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,